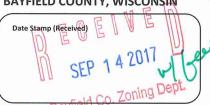
SUBMIT: COMPLETED APPLICATION, TAX STATEMENT AND FEE TO:

Bayfield County

Planning and Zoning Depart. PO Box 58 Washburn, WI 54891 (715) 373-6138

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT BAYFIELD COUNTY, WISCONSIN



\$100

Permit #: Date: Amount Paid:

INSTRUCTIONS: No per Checks are made payab DO NOT START CONSTR	mits will be issued until all fees are to: Bayfield County Zoning Desuction Until ALL PERMITS HARE	APPLICAN	Bayfield Co.	Zoning	Dept	Re	fund:				
TYPE OF PERMIT F	REQUESTED N LAN	DUSF SAN	IITARY	□ PRIVY	□ COND	ITIONAL	USF SPEC	CIAL USE	□ B.O./	A 0	THER
Owner's Name:	2 2 4	J 002	Mailing A	Address:	_ 00110		ate/Zip:	JIAL OOL		Telephone	
Town of	Bayview		328	00 Burla	iger	Was	sh bum, w	1 54	891	715-37	73-5565
Address of Property	Bayview Baybten	Clauden-	City/State/7in:				Cell Phone	2-0218			
Contractor:			Contractor Phone: Plumber:							Plumber Phone:	
27 1	Person Signing Application on behal		Agent Ph	A			Written Authorization Attached Yes Poo				
PROJECT LOCATION	Legal Description: (Use T	ax Statement)	Tax ID# (4	1-5 digits) 659	11,650	92,6	540,		Deed (i.e. # a	# assigned by Register of Deeds)	
LOCATION Legal Description: (Use Tax Statement) 7072,7074,7073 Document #: Vol 1044 Page 1/4, 1/4 Gov't Lot Lot(s) CSM Vol & Page Lot(s) No. Block(s) No. Subdivision:											
Section 27, Township 49 N, Range 04 W Town of:					yvie	View Acreage				え	
₹ Shoreland →	Is Property/Land within Creek or Landward side of K Is Property/Land within	of Floodplain?	If yescontinue>				feet Floodpl ucture is from Shoreline :		Is Propo Floodplai	n Zone? es	Are Wetlands Present? Yes
☐ Non-Shoreland			II.								
Value at Time of Completion * include donated time & material	Project	# of Storie and/or basen		Use	C	# of ooms		What Ty er/Sanita on the pr	ry System		Water
	New Construction	☐ 1-Story		Seasonal	□ 1	[Municipal/	City			☐ City
	☐ Addition/Alteration	☐ 1-Story + L	oft	Year Round	∃ □ 2]	(New) Sanit	tary Spec	ify Type: _		_ □ Well
\$40,000	☐ Conversion ☐ 2-Story]	□ 3		☐ Sanitary (Exists) Specify Type:			2	
	☐ Relocate (existing bldg)	☐ Basement				[☐ Privy (Pit) or ☐ Vaulted (min 200 ga		200 gallor	none	
	☐ Run a Business on	🛚 No Basem	ent		J≅ N	one [□ Portable (w/service contract)				
	Property	☐ Foundatio	n			[☐ Compost Toilet				
Section in the State of the Sta						5	None				
Fullation Charles						-					
Existing Structure: (if permit being applied for is relevant to it) Proposed Construction: Length: Width: Width: Height:								1			
r toposed constri	uction. He anal	nea	Le	Proposed Construction: See affached Length: Width: Height:							

Proposed Use	1	Proposed Structure	Di	imensions		Square Footage
		Principal Structure (first structure on property)	(Х)	
		Residence (i.e. cabin, hunting shack, etc.)	(Х)	
		with Loft	(Х)	
Residential Use		with a Porch	(Х)	
		with (2 nd) Porch	(Х)	
		with a Deck	(Х)	
		with (2 nd) Deck	(Х)	
☐ Commercial Use	☐ Commercial Use with Attached Garage					
		Bunkhouse w/ (\square sanitary, \underline{or} \square sleeping quarters, \underline{or} \square cooking & food prep facilities)	(Х)	
		Mobile Home (manufactured date)	(Х)	
M Daniela III.		Addition/Alteration (specify)	(Х)	
Viviunicipal Use		Accessory Building (specify)	(Х)	
municipal.	Municipal Use Accessory Building (specify) Accessory Building Addition/Alteration (specify) Special Use: (explain)					
approximation	tuck					
0+2 00		Special Use: (explain)	(Х)	
m lial BIX		Conditional Use: (explain)	(Х)	
Specifica	X	Other: (explain) 4 Stair way to all IRREGULA	12-	SEF	1-///	AZHED

FAILURE TO OBTAIN A PERMIT or STARTING CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT A PERMIT WILL RESULT IN PENALTIES
application (including any accompanying information) has been examined by me (us) and to the best of my (our) knowledge and belief it is true, correct and complete. I (we) acknowledge that I (we) or the detail and accuracy of all information I (we) am (are) providing and that it will be relied upon by Bayfield County in determining whether to issue a permit. I (we) further accept liability which filed County elying on this information I (we) accuracy providing in or with this application. I (we) consent to county officials charged with administering county ordinances to have access to the provided in the purpose of inspection.

Owner(s):	100	VI	100		
(If there are M	ultiple Owners li	sted on the Dee	d All Owners must	sign or letter(s) of authorization m	oust accompany this application)

Authorized Agent: (If you are signing on behalf of the owner(s) a letter of authorization must accompany this application)

Address to send permit _

<u>Attach</u>

Copy of Tax Statement If you recently purchased the property send your Recorded Deed

Date

	(2) Show / Indicate: No (3) Show Location of (*): (*) (4) Show: All (5) Show: (*) (6) Show any (*): (*)	pposed Construction rth (N) on Plot Plan Driveway <u>and</u> (*) Frontage Ro Existing Structures on your Pri Well (W); (*) Septic Tank (ST); Lake; (*) River; (*) Stream/Cro Wetlands; or (*) Slopes over 2	operty ; (*) Drain Field (DF eek; or (*) Pond		and/or (*) Privy (I	P)	
	See a	stached					
Please co	omplete (1) – (7) above (prior to co			Changes in plans must be	approved by the F	Planning & Zo	ning Dept.
	Description	Measurement		Description		Measure	ment
tback fro	m the Centerline of Platted Road	Feet	Setback from	the Lake (ordinary high-v	water mark)		Fee
back fro	m the Established Right-of-Way	Feet	Setback from the River, Stream, Creek			Feet	
back fro	m the North Lot Line	Feet	Setback from t	the Bank or Bluff			Fee
	m the South Lot Line	Feet	Setback from	Wetland			Fee
Carlotte Co. Co. Co. Carlotte Co.	m the West Lot Line m the East Lot Line	Feet		ea on property		Yes	☐ No
thack from	m the East Lot Line	Feet	Elevation of FI	oodpiain			Fee
	Septic Tank or Holding Tank	Feet	Setback to We	ell			Fee
	Drain Field Privy (Portable, Composting)	Feet Feet					
ner previously or to the place e previously s	tement or construction of a structure within ten (10 y surveyed corner or marked by a licensed surveyor tement or construction of a structure more than ter surveyed corner to the other previously surveyed or ensed surveyor at the owner's expense.	at the owner's expense. n (10) feet but less than thirty (30) feet from	m the minimum required se	etback, the boundary line from whi	ch the setback must be n	neasured must be	visible from
		cation(s) of New Construction	ı, <u>Septic Tank (ST)</u> , <u>I</u>				W).
	For The Construction Of New The	Permits Expire One (1) Year fro One & Two Family Dwelling: <u>AL</u> local Town, Village, City, State on	L Municipalities Are	Required To Enforce The Lay also require permits.			
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property w/in easen

Houghton Falls Nature Preserve Map & Proposed Infrastructure Bayfield County, Wisconsin SEP 1 4 2017 Houghton Falls Rd Bayfield Co. Zoning Dept. - Locations approximate

- Maintenance gravel on existing distance trail gravel throughout

dwalk Bourdwalk

R3a-gravel witimber

R3a-gravel witimber

R3a-gravel witimber

R4a/x2' Bourdwalk

Easement

Bourdwalk 13x2' timbered

Steps

R3a 37'x3'x6"

R3a 37'x3'x6" Falls and - ya' gravel x3' 63' grave | × 31 TS 30'x3' 0-R39 40'x3'x8" 1)-13 cardwall 42 ×3" Boardwalk Trail Re Route x8 steps viewing platform at-falls Lake Superior 2,520 630 1,260 1,890 315

Preserve Features



Preserve - 76 Acres

State Natural Area
Designation
Roads

Trail

Abandoned Railroad GradeStreams

Trailhead



Bayfield Regional Conservancy 10/14/2015



Year Scheduled

Recommended Forest Management Practices

????

PERIODIC THINNING – Remove trees to reduce stand density, thereby improving tree growth and enhancing forest health, or to utilize trees that are at risk of mortality. Thin the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. Focus on removing the highrisk (high-risk trees are defined as those trees which will not survive until the next entry, and low-vigor trees along with the scattered decadent aspen in the first thinning. Consider canopy gaps or small groups (canopy openings that range from 1/4 to 1/2 acre in size OR 60 to 83 feet in diameter) where white pine regeneration is abundant to allow for their continual advancement within the stand.

Hazard Tree Evaluation and Removal - Conduct hazard tree evaluation and removal on an on-going-basis. The Camp Staff has actively been doing this for some time, but due to the sheer volume of trees that pose a safety hazard to both camp facilities and campers, it is suggested a system be implemented which prioritizes which trees require immediate attention and which trees can be removed at a later time. Tree hazard risk zones can be established (High, Medium, Low), based on buildings and traffic (pedestrian), and within each zone individual trees are assessed and a potential failure number is determined with 1 being very low and 4 being very high.

Understanding which trees are considered hazardous is the first step. Enclosed in your folder are several publications and documents that can help you in identifying hazard trees as well as several examples of different hazard tree forms different groups use.

If you would like further assistance with developing a more comprehensive and specific many part learning per Hazard Tree Evaluation and Removal systems. Hazard Tree Evaluation and Removal system, please contact Don Kissinger, WIDNR Urban Forestry Assistant located in Wausau (don.kissinger@wisconsin.gov). (715) 359-5793

http://na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht haz/ht haz.PDF

http://www.forestpathology.org/hazard.html

STAND NUMBER 2

15 Acres

Primary Type: PR 5-93 Secondary Type: Ox 0-51

Red Pine Forest - Poletimber

Scrub Oak - Saplings

Basal Area = 152





Snag/Den Tree

Jennifer Croonborg-Murphy

From: Sent: Charly Ray <raycharly7@gmail.com> Tuesday, September 05, 2017 3:02 PM

To:

Jennifer Croonborg-Murphy

Subject:

Houghton Falls



Bayfield Co. Zoning Dept.

Jenny-

Met with Erika from BRC out at Houghton on Friday and laid out the trail for permitting. We flagged all the areas and numbered/labeled the flags and have corresponding notes and linear measurements.

There were only three spots that are just gravel treatments which we would like put on the permit for shoreline grading:

Flag 7 for 17'

Flag 9 for 63'

Flag10 for 49'

These would be by 3' wide and 3" deep approximately. The numbered flag is at the parking lot end of the work area and an unmarked flag is at the end. I don't have GPS points for these spots. Do you need more information on them to include in the permit?

The first flags you encounter from the parking lot are the last ones we put in because we started at the Dells area, then worked our way to the lake then came back. The flags at the Dells mark the rails along the side of the trail and are labeled as such. I will draft some details of the work proposed at the Dells, the Falls and the Point.

The numbered flags refer to the following notes:

Flag 1 - 40' x 8" sideboard with gravel 3' wide.

2 - 35' 2x24" boardwalk

3 - 52' 2x24" board walk trail reroute

4- 30' railing

5-30' boxed gravel steps 3 steps at 8" each

6-56' railing - use rope and signage for vegetative restoration area

7 - gravel (listed above)

8-20' boxed gravel 3 steps at 6" ea.

9 - 63' gravel (listed above)

10 - 49' gravel (listed above)

11-37' with a 6" sidewall gravel x 3'

12-13' 2x24" board walk

13 - 113' 2x24" board walk

14 - 33' 2x24" board walk.

sheriling grading

Please visit the site at your earliest convenience in case the flags are disturbed. I will get out next chance I get. Will work on the sketches for you this evening. I've discussed the rails and boardwalk lake access with Rob.

Regards,

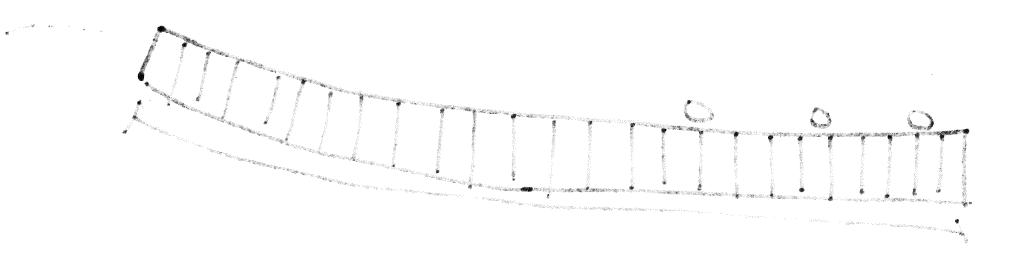
Charly Ray 715-813-0218

this permater boardwall chairs to be the boardwall



-some may be narrower boardwalk style applex (106' X5') reduct function Board work fraif

11 FALLS" Viewing Platform



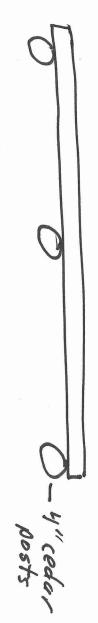
Detail of Private Trail Easement Area "Dells" Bayfield Co. Zoning Dept Existing Trail Cuty approx 401×4° boardwalk approx. 45' x4x4" boxed grave Trail Re Route 7 approx. 3 ara. " boxed Cliff gravel w/steps Rab + Timbered Easement trail closure Existing Stails .

SER TOTAL DEAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

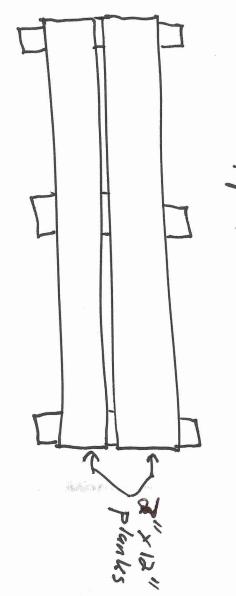
to sust Access at Thiog" Bayfield Co. Lake Underent shareline

Town of Bayview HONGHTON FALLS 130ARDWALK

side view



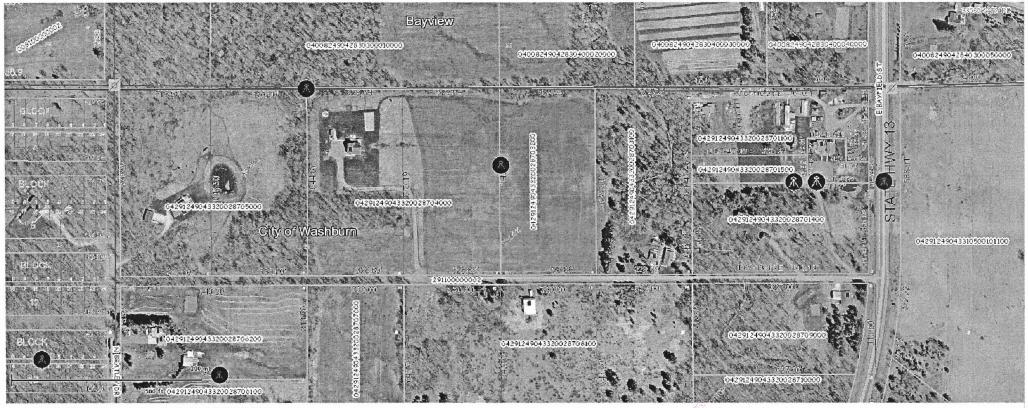
top view



Bayfield Co. Zoning Dept.

DECEIVED SEP 14 2017

Jodi



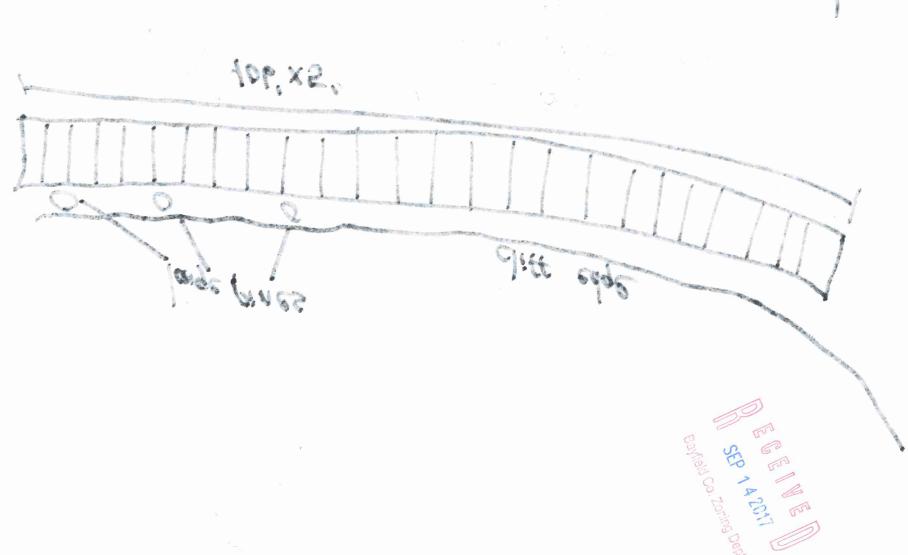
© Copyright 2008 ESRI. All rights reserved. Printed on Thu May 12 2016 02:45:52 PM.

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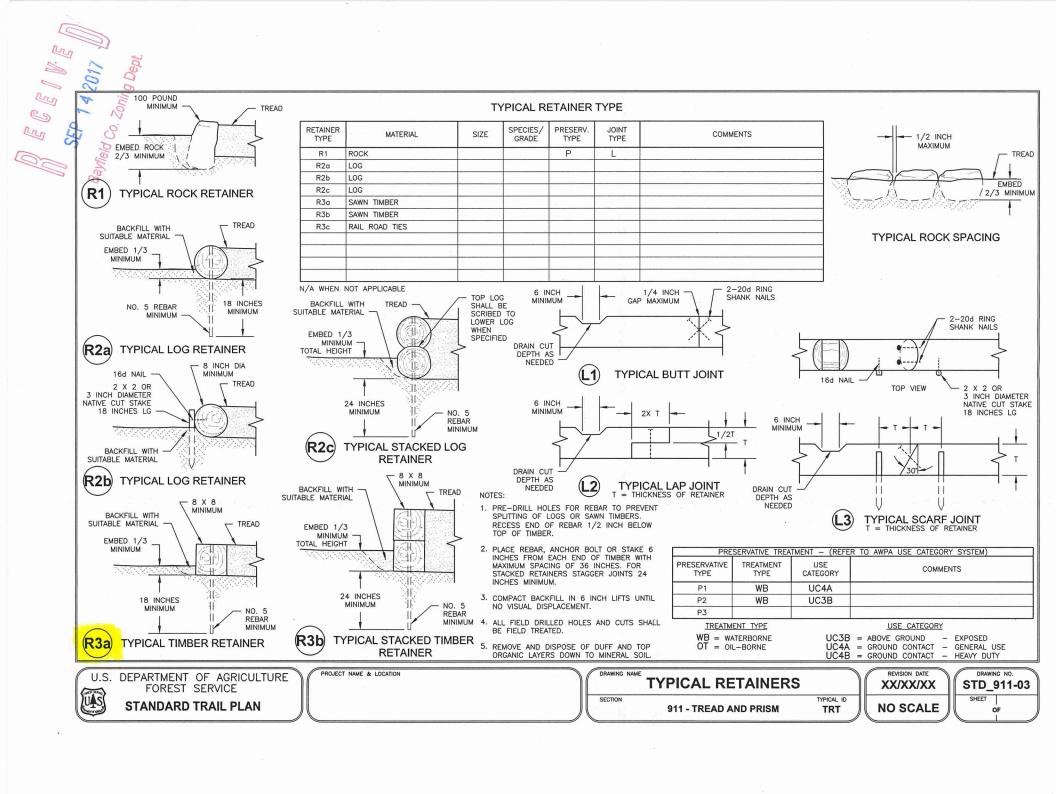
appex 106 x5 peded function Boarduble style 1 iset

"FALLS" Viewing Platform

"FALLS" Viewing Platform



M



Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This forest stand is considered non-productive from a timber management standpoint. Stand productivity is defined as the ability to grow 20 cubic feet per acre per year, rotation age ranges from 70 to 120 years depending on soil type (mineral vs. organic). In addition, ages for these areas are unknown and would need to be taken to determine which rotation length is appropriate. However, it is considered very productive from an ecological standpoint and be protected.

Management (Silvicultural) System

These areas are designated as a non-forest management zones.

Year Scheduled	Recommended Forest Management Practices
N/A	No management – Protect areas by keeping mechanical equipment out. These areas serve best as a wildlife "islands" for a variety of species including amphibians, mammals and reptiles.

STAND NUMBER 6

Primary Type: Muskeg Bog

Muskeg Bog

3 Acres

Stand Information

Muskegs or Bogs are on lowland sites and predominantly consist of sphagnum moss, cotton grass, leatherleaf, cranberry, Labrador tea and other wetland plants. Muskegs support scattered trees, including black spruce, tamarack, and jack pine. Muskegs and bogs generally occur in muck soils that are saturated with water year round. These areas best serve as protected, non-managed areas to protect water quality and provide critical habitat for wildlife.

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that grows on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on peat soils are adapted to wet conditions and are typically slow growing. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils. In general, conduct management activities only when the ground is well frozen. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvesting of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.

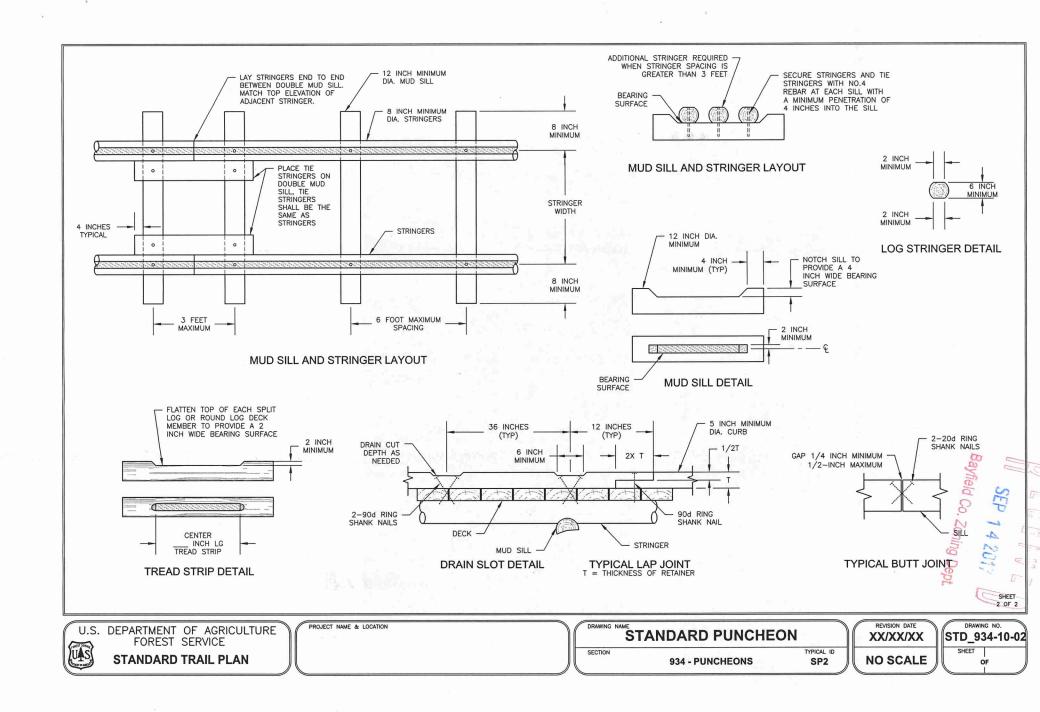
Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This small muskeg bog is located between the pine grove to the south and the access road that borders it to the north and east. A small wooden bridge crosses over it with several interpretive signs providing the visitor information of the ecological importance of this habitat.

Management (Silvicultural) System

NO SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM APPLICABLE -- This stand is designated as non-productive. Passive management of this stand will result in the continual process of natural succession. Over long periods of time, seasonal ponds and lowland brush and grasses often convert to both lowland and upland forest.





STAND NUMBER 4

43 Acres

Primary Type: PR 9-15² Secondary Type: PR 5-9⁴ Red Pine Forest – Small Sawtimber Red Pine Forest – Poletimber Basal Area = 152









Photo #9

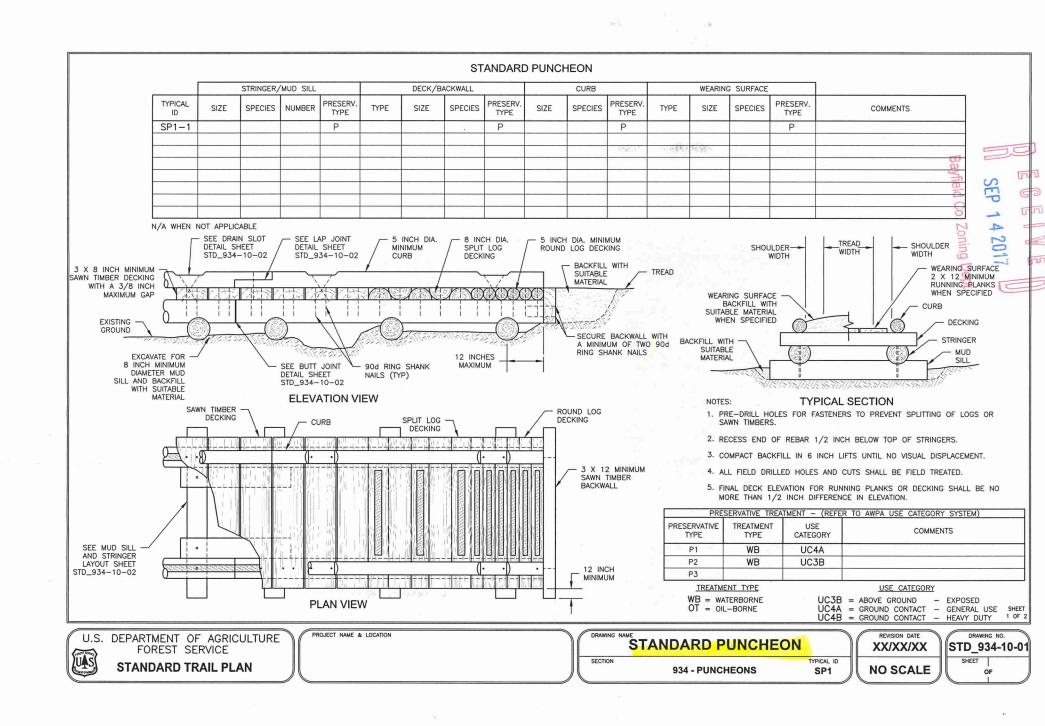
Stand Information

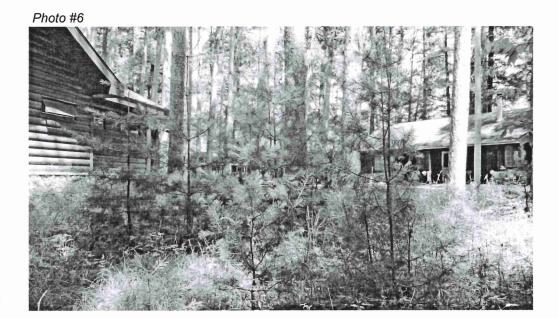
The most abundant tree species in this stand are red pine (73%), Scotch pine (16%), and jack pine (9%).

These trees make up a two-aged stand with two distinct age classes. The oldest age class of trees originated around 1956, and a second inter-planting occurred around 1980. A third age group of Scotch pine was planted around 1950. Management practices must take into account that some trees will become mature earlier than other trees.

This stand has a sandy soil (SaB, & RoB – Sayner and Rubicon sands). Sand-sized particles make up 85% or more of this soil, along with up to 15% silt plus clay. Sand particles are larger than silt or clay particles, making these soils drain rapidly. Sandy soils tend to be droughty and nutrient-poor. Trees that are adapted to grow on sandy soils can be either short- or long-lived, and must be able to tolerate extended periods of drought.

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that will grow on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.





Management (Silvicultural) System

These areas will be designated as a non-forest management zones due to aesthetic concerns.

Year Scheduled	Recommended Forest Management Practices						
Annually	Hazard Tree Evaluation and Removal.						
When Possible	Consider underplanting white pine and white spruce in and around the buildings, especially near Nash Lodge. The combination of a high traffic area along with a high deer population makes regeneration a challenge. Still plant these trees away from the main corridors and consider fencing the trees until they grow above deer browse height (see the enclosed information of tree planting and fencing).						
	SER AREIDO Zoning Deat						





TYPICAL ID

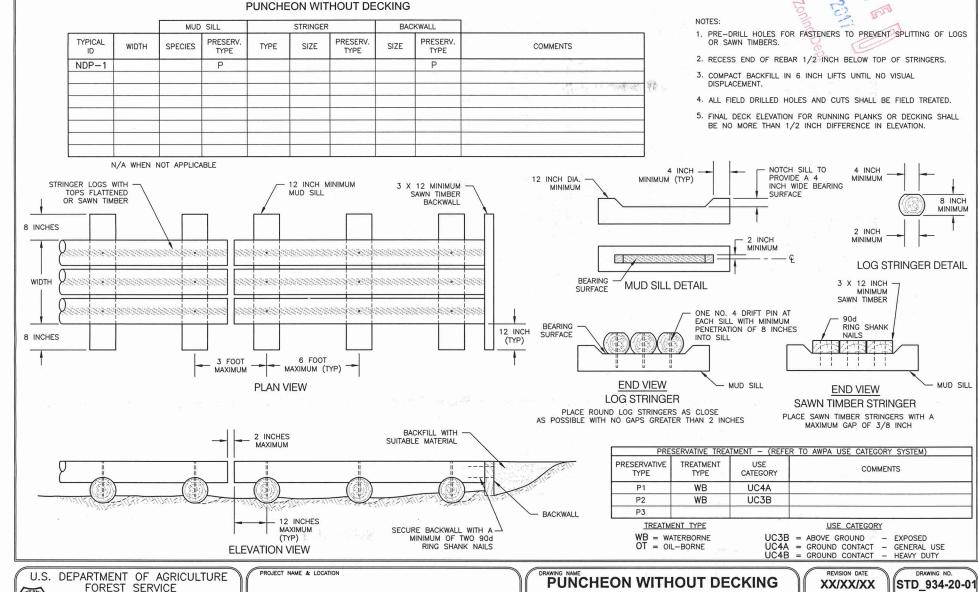
NDP

934 - PUNCHEONS

SHEET

OF

NO SCALE



STANDARD TRAIL PLAN

SECTION

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This stand is comprised of several different stands and contains three different ages (photos 7-9). It has been combined for management purposes since they will all have same management objective. Portions of these stands have had some past management and some have never been thinned. In 1994 and 1995, a jack pine budworm infestation occurred in the Boulder Junction area and some of the jack pine was cut-out of these stands in early 2005 as a salvage and sanitation measure. Consequently stocking is highly variable from stand to stand with some stands having a basal area over 200 square feet and other areas as low as 100. Average stand diameter is 10 inches, and average height is 62 feet. Approximately 2-acres were planted to Scotch pine which is a non-native tree from Europe. Over-time consider replacing this species with native trees such as white and red pine.

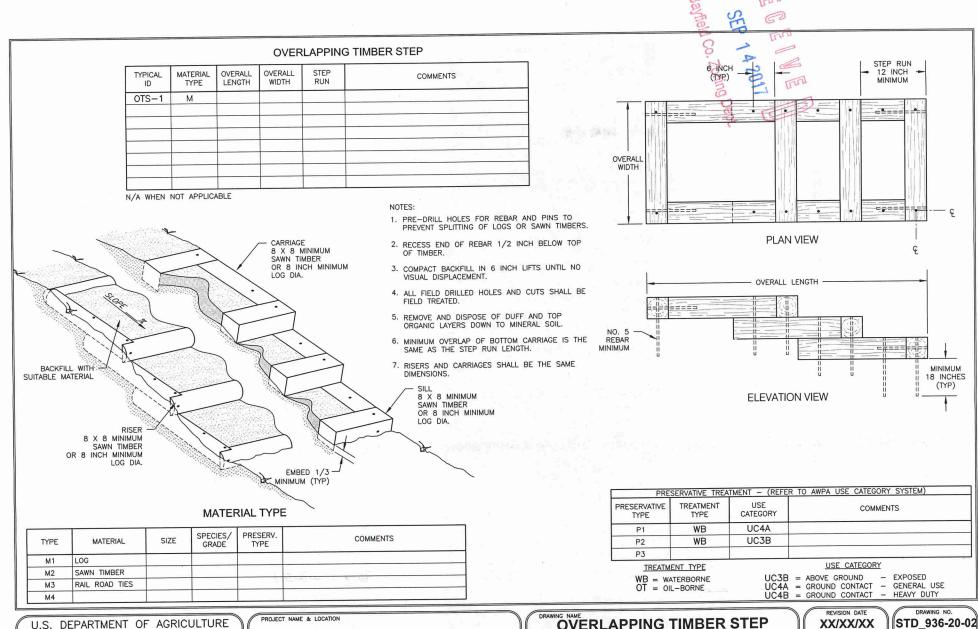
Management (Silvicultural) System

NATURAL EVEN-AGED REGENERATION OF TIMBER TYPE WITH FUTURE THINNING - Manage the stand through its rotation (the period between initial regeneration and the stand's final cutting) as a single aged forest. Periodically thin the stand throughout the life of the stand to improve quality and vigor. Regeneration cutting will remove the old stand to provide the necessary open conditions and sunlight to regenerate the stand naturally.

Recommended Forest Management Practices Year Scheduled Within the next PERIODIC THINNING – Remove trees to reduce stand density thereby improving tree growth and enhancing forest health, or to utilize trees that are at risk of mortality. Thin 10 years. the stand to reduce stocking and concentrate growth on trees that are more desirable by following the order of removal and tree retention guidelines. First thinning should focus on the removal of short lived species such as aspen and white birch, jack pine along with the high-risk, low vigor pines. Also during marking discriminate against scotch pine as you consider phasing this species out over time. Consider beginning your forest management activities away from the main camp area such as along HWY K, and or in the southeastern corner (next to the large Musky display). This provides an opportunity to slowly introduce forest management activities at the camp. Over time both campers and staff will be able to see the positive effects of management, but from a "safe" distance from the main portion of camp. At a later time, more pine areas closer to the main camp area can be thinned. Hazard Tree Evaluation and Removal. Annually

PA SEP 1 4 2011

Benfeld Co. Zoning Co.



FOREST SERVICE

STANDARD TRAIL PLAN

OVERLAPPING TIMBER STEP

SECTION

936 - STAIRWAYS

TYPICAL ID OTS

NO SCALE

SHEET

STAND NUMBER 5

26 Acres

Primary Type: SB 0-5³ **Secondary Type:**

Black Spruce Forest - Saplings & Scattered Poletimber

Basal Area = N/A



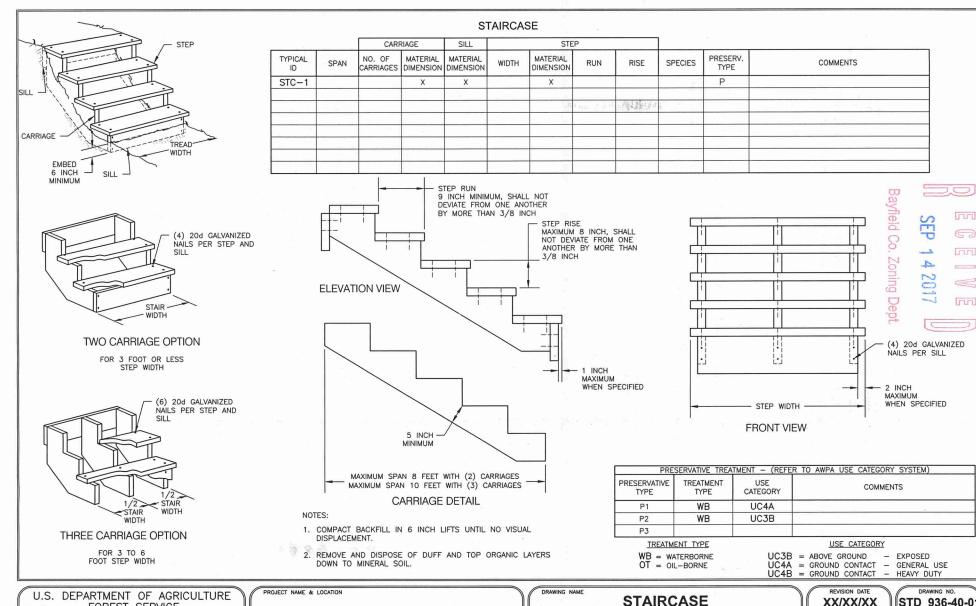
Stand Information

Black Spruce Forests contain more than 50% black spruce; in mixed swamp conifer stands, black spruce is predominant. Tamarack, northern white cedar, balsam fir, aspen, white pine and other native trees commonly grow with black spruce.

Black spruce grows almost entirely on peat bogs, but may also occur on muck-filled seepages, and along streams. Black spruce occasionally grows in mineral soil adjacent to swamps. Black spruce is subject to wind throw due to the high water table. When selecting a cutting method, consider its effect on the water table. On some sites, the growth of black spruce can be slow, making these black spruce stands non-productive.

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that will grow on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting that is sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a peat soil. Peat soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of partially decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The partial decomposition allows identification of many plant parts in the soil. Peat soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on peat soils are adapted to wet conditions and are typically slow growing. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils. In general, conduct management activities only when the ground is well frozen. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvesting of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient depletion.



FOREST SERVICE STANDARD TRAIL PLAN

SECTION TYPICAL ID 936 - STAIRWAYS STC

XX/XX/XX **NO SCALE** STD_936-40-01 SHEET OF

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This forest stand is considered non-productive from a timber management standpoint. Stand productivity is defined as the ability to grow 20 cubic feet per acre per year, rotation age ranges from 70 to 120 years depending on soil type (mineral vs. organic). In addition, ages for these areas are unknown and would need to be taken to determine which rotation length is appropriate. However, it is considered very productive from an ecological standpoint and be protected.

Management (Silvicultural) System

These areas are designated as a non-forest management zones.

Year Scheduled	Recommended Forest Management Practices
N/A	No management – Protect areas by keeping mechanical equipment out. These areas serve best as a wildlife "islands" for a variety of species including amphibians, mammals and reptiles.

STAND NUMBER 6

Primary Type: Muskeg Bog

Muskeg Bog

3 Acres

Stand Information

Muskegs or Bogs are on lowland sites and predominantly consist of sphagnum moss, cotton grass. leatherleaf, cranberry, Labrador tea and other wetland plants. Muskegs support scattered trees, including black spruce, tamarack, and jack pine. Muskegs and bogs generally occur in muck soils that are saturated with water year round. These areas best serve as protected, non-managed areas to protect water quality and provide critical habitat for wildlife.

Soil type, moisture and nutrient availability affect site quality, which limits the kind of tree species that grows on a site, as well as the growth rate and quality of individual trees. Soil productivity also determines the amount of timber harvesting sustainable over time. It also affects other forest attributes, such as wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

This stand has a muck soil. Muck soils usually occur in wetlands, and have a surface layer of decomposed plant material at least 16" thick. The extent of decomposition of plant parts prevents identification of the original vegetation. Muck soils are wet, so organic matter decomposes slowly and nutrients may not always be available for tree growth. Trees that grow on peat soils are adapted to wet conditions and are typically slow growing. Take care to prevent compaction and rutting when using equipment on these soils. In general, conduct management activities only when the ground is well frozen. These soils may be unsuitable for whole-tree harvesting and the harvesting of fine woody material because of their potential for nutrient SEP 14201 depletion.

Stand Conditions, Special Features or Characteristics

This small muskeg bog is located between the pine grove to the south and the access road that borders it to the north and east. A small wooden bridge crosses over it with several interpretive signs providing the visitor information of the ecological importance of this habitat.

Management (Silvicultural) System

NO SILVICULTURAL SYSTEM APPLICABLE -- This stand is designated as non-productive. Passive management of this stand will result in the continual process of natural succession. Over long periods of time, seasonal ponds and lowland brush and grasses often convert to both lowland and upland forest.

Town, City, Village, State or Federal Permits May Also Be Required

LAND USE - X SANITARY - None SIGN -SPECIAL -CONDITIONAL -BOA -

BAYFIELD COUNTY PERMIT

WEATHERIZE AND POST THIS PERMIT ON THE PREMISES DURING CONSTUCTION

No.	17-0477	,	Issued To	Town of	Town of Bayview / Charly Ray, Agent					
Location:		1⁄4 W.	of Town of	1/4	Section	Township	N.	Range		
Par in Gov't Lot	3	Lo	ot 3 & 4	Block	Subdivision		CSM# 772			

For: Municipal Other: [Stairs to the Lake (Irregular) = 352 sq. ft.]

(Disclaimer): Any future expansions or development would require additional permitting.

Condition(s): Please see attached letter for conditions. No puncheon style boardwalks allowed in wetlands. No dimensions are approved as "approximate". If stairs and boardwalk are any dimension other than approved the application shall be amended.

NOTE: This permit expires one year from date of issuance if the authorized construction work or land use has not begun.

Changes in plans or specifications shall not be made without obtaining approval. This permit may be void or revoked if any of the application information is found to have been misrepresented, erroneous, or incomplete.

This permit may be void or revoked if any performance conditions are not

Jennifer Murphy

Authorized Issuing Official

December 12, 2017

Date